

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

PRIANO-KEYSER, .  
Plaintiff, .  
vs. . Case No. 19-cv-09162  
APPLE INC., . Newark, New Jersey  
Defendant. . September 26, 2019  
. .

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORDED OPINION  
BY THE HONORABLE MICHAEL A. HAMMER  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

This oral opinion has been reviewed and revised in accordance with L. Civ. R. 52.1.

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiff: No one was present

For the Defendant: No one was present

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1 | (Commencement of proceedings)

2 |  
3 | THE COURT: This is the matter of Priano-Keyser v.  
4 | Apple Inc., Civil No. 19-9162. This matter comes before the  
5 | Court on the informal application of Apple to stay discovery  
6 | pending the District Court's adjudication of its motion to  
7 | dismiss (D.E. 10).

8 |  
9 | The parties raised the issue in their joint  
10 | discovery plan (D.E. 17), and the Court heard argument from  
11 | the parties during the initial scheduling conference on  
12 | August 20, 2019, at which time the Court reserved on the  
13 | issue. For the reasons set forth in this oral opinion, the  
14 | Court will grant Defendant's informal application and stay  
15 | discovery pending adjudication of the motion to dismiss.

16 |  
17 | This is a putative class action complaint against  
18 | Apple alleging violations of the New Jersey Consumer Fraud  
19 | Act, N.J.S.A. 56:8-1, et seq., as well as breach of express  
20 | warranty and breach of implied warranty of merchantability.  
21 | Plaintiff alleges that the Second Generation (Series 1 and 2)  
22 | and Third Generation models of the Apple watch contain  
23 | lithium ion batteries that swelled and caused the watch  
24 | screen to crack, shatter, or detach. Complaint, paragraph 3.  
25 | According to Plaintiff, the watches suffered from one of two  
| things: (1) "aging or defective L-ion batteries" or (2)  
| "defective mechanisms inside the watches that regulate a

1 variety of functions including watch and battery temperature,  
2 electric currents, and charging." Complaint, paragraph 46.  
3 According to Plaintiff, in either event, the cells within the  
4 lithium ion battery fail and expand, asserting pressure on  
5 the watch screen. Id.

6 Plaintiff further alleges that Apple knew of the  
7 defect before selling the watches, or learned of the defect  
8 from customer complaints soon after it began to sell the  
9 Series 1 and 2 watches in September 2016. Complaint,  
10 paragraphs 4-5. For example, Plaintiff recites postings by  
11 dissatisfied customers on Apple community forums on the  
12 Internet beginning in August 2016. Id. paragraph 56.  
13 Plaintiff alleges that soon after Apple started selling the  
14 Series 3 watch in September 2017, consumers again complained  
15 about cracking, shattering, and detaching screens. Id.  
16 paragraph 7.

17 Plaintiff contends that Apple has denied the  
18 defect, asserted the defect was caused by the consumer, and  
19 has denied the limited warranty. Id. paragraph 10. However,  
20 Plaintiff nonetheless concedes that Apple acknowledged  
21 swelling battery defects in certain Series 1 and 2 watches  
22 and extended the limited warranty for those watches from one  
23 to three years. Id. paragraph 6.

24 Defendant Apple Inc. seeks to stay discovery  
25 pending adjudication of its motion to dismiss, which is fully

1      briefed and pending before the District Court. Apple argues  
2      that the United States District Court for the Northern  
3      District of California dismissed a closely similar action in  
4      Sciacca v. Apple Inc., 362 F. Supp. 3d 787 (N.D. Cal. 2019).  
5      That case similarly involved a putative class action for  
6      screen defects in the Apple watch. The Plaintiff had  
7      purchased a Series 2 Apple watch, and when the screen  
8      detached from the body, sought warranty service from Apple.  
9      Apple, however, denied coverage under the warranty. As is  
10     true here, the complaint in Sciacca alleged that Apple knew  
11     of the defects from consumer complaints posted on Apple's  
12     online forums. The Plaintiff in that action brought claims  
13     under the California business and professional code for  
14     unlawful business acts and practices ("UCL claims") and a  
15     Consumers Legal Remedies Act ("CLRA claims"), as well as  
16     breach of warranty.

17                The District Court in Sciacca held that Federal  
18     Rule of Civil Procedure 9(b) applied to the UCL and CLRA  
19     claims. However, the District Court held the complaint in  
20     that case did not adequately identify the alleged defect and,  
21     therefore, did not adequately plead the alleged  
22     misrepresentations that Apple had made to constitute a fraud.  
23     Sciacca, 362 F. Supp. 3d at 797. The complaint in that case  
24     merely stated that the watch screens shattered or cracked,  
25     without explaining what had caused that to happen. Id.

1 (citing amended complaint at paragraphs 3, 43-44). In fact,  
2 the Sciacca Court noted the complaint did not even explain  
3 what caused the Plaintiff's own screen to crack. Id.  
4 Because the complaint did not allege that the "cracking,  
5 shattering, or detaching is a consequence of any 'systematic  
6 design, technical, manufacturing, or other flaw present[,]'"  
7 the Court found that the Plaintiff had failed to adequately  
8 plead a defect and, therefore, Apple's misrepresentations  
9 about it. Id. at 798 (citation omitted).

10 The Court in Sciacca also found that plaintiff had  
11 failed to plead an actionable misrepresentation. Id. While  
12 Apple had represented the watches as being waterproof and  
13 including a bright display, Apple had not represented the  
14 watches to be objectively durable. The Court also determined  
15 that Plaintiff has failed to establish Apple's knowledge of  
16 the defect. Therefore, the Court granted the motion to  
17 dismiss the UCL and CLRA claims. The Court also dismissed  
18 the breach of warranty claims finding that Plaintiff did not  
19 fall within the period for the express warranty.

20 Plaintiff argues that discovery should not be  
21 stayed pending the motion to dismiss. Plaintiff argues that  
22 this matter is distinct in that New Jersey law will apply.  
23 Moreover, it appears that Plaintiff in this case has more  
24 specifically identified the alleged defect. Paragraph 46 of  
25 the complaint in this case alleges that the defect is the

1     lithium ion battery swelling or expanding, which in turn  
2     causes the screens to crack, shatter, or detach from the  
3     watch.

4                 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c) provides that  
5     the Court may stay discovery upon a showing of "good cause"  
6     by the party requesting the stay. See Gerald Chamales Corp.  
7     v. Oki Data Americas Inc., 247 F.R.D. 453, 454 (D.N.J.  
8     December 11, 2007) ("A protective order pursuant to  
9     Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c) may only be issued if 'good cause' is  
10    shown."); Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c)(1); see also Perelman v.  
11    Perelman, No. 10-5622, 2011 WL 3330376, at \*1 (E.D. Pa.  
12    August 3, 2011) ("The burden is on the party seeking the stay  
13    [of discovery] to show 'good cause'"') (citations omitted).

14                 "[M]atters of docket control and conduct of  
15    discovery are committed to the sound discretion of the  
16    District Court." In re Fine Paper Antitrust Litigation,  
17    685 F.2d 810, 818 (3d Cir. 1982); see also Coyle v. Hormell  
18    Brewing Company, No. 08-2797, 2009 WL 1652399, at \*3 (D.N.J.  
19    June 9, 2009) ("In discovery disputes, the magistrate judge  
20    exercises broad discretion and is entitled to great  
21    deference."); Gerald Chamales, 247 F.R.D. at 454 ("Magistrate  
22    judges have broad discretion to manage their docket and to  
23    decide discovery issues, including whether to stay discovery  
24    pending a decision on a dispositive motion.") (Citations  
25    omitted).

1           As a general matter, in this District, motions to  
2 stay are not favored because "when discovery is delayed or  
3 prolonged it can create case management problems which impede  
4 the Court's responsibility to expedite discovery and cause  
5 unnecessary litigation expenses and problems." Coyle, 2009  
6 WL 1652399, at \*3 (internal citations and quotation marks  
7 omitted).

8           The Supreme Court has instructed that a court  
9 deciding whether to stay proceedings must weigh competing  
10 interests and balance the hardships with respect to the  
11 movant and nonmovant. Landes v. N. Am. Co., 299 U.S. 248,  
12 254-55 (1936); see also Gold v. Johns-Manville Sales Corp.,  
13 723 F.2d 1068, 1076 (3d Cir. 1983) (balancing the potential  
14 hardship with respect to both parties). Courts generally  
15 weigh several factors in determining whether to grant a stay,  
16 including: "(1) whether a stay would unduly prejudice or  
17 present a clear tactical disadvantage to the nonmoving  
18 party[,]" Cima Labs Inc. v. Actavis Group FH, Nos. 07-8939,  
19 06-1970, 06-1999, 2007 WL 1672229, at \*8 (D.N.J. June 7,  
20 2007); (2) whether denying the stay would create "a clear  
21 case of hardship or inequity" for the moving party, Hertz  
22 Corp. v. The Gator Corp., 250 F. Supp. 2d 421, 424 (D.N.J.  
23 2003) (internal citations omitted); (3) "whether a stay would  
24 simplify the issues and the trial of the case[,]" Cima Labs,  
25 2007 WL 1672229 at \*8; (4) "whether discovery is complete

1 and/or a trial date has been set." Id. Additionally, when  
2 there is an application to stay discovery pending resolution  
3 of a dispositive motion, courts should consider additional  
4 factors such as whether disposition of the motion would limit  
5 discovery or render it futile, see, e.g., Mann v. Brenner,  
6 375 F.App'x 232, 239 (3d Cir. 2010), and whether the motion  
7 appears to have "substantial grounds or stated another way,  
8 do[es] not appear to be without foundation in law[.]" Victor  
9 v. Huber, No. 12-282, 2012 WL 2564841, at \*2 (M.D. Pa.  
10 July 20, 2012).

11 The Court considers these factors in turn. The  
12 first factor -- whether a stay would unduly prejudice or  
13 present a clear tactical disadvantage for the nonmoving  
14 party -- favors a stay. Plaintiff has not identified any  
15 specific presentation that would arise from a stay. And if  
16 the complaint survives the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff will  
17 have a full opportunity to take discovery. Defendant has  
18 been on notice of this litigation at least since it was  
19 filed, and, therefore, under Fed. R. Civ. P. 37, the Court  
20 does not expect any issue to arise regarding lost or  
21 destroyed discovery.

22 The second factor -- whether a denial of a stay  
23 would create hardship or inequities for the moving party --  
24 slightly favors a stay. This is a putative class action.  
25 The complaint does not specify the size of the putative

1 class, but it purports to include "all residents of New  
2 Jersey who are current and former consumer owners of all  
3 models and sizes of Series 1, Series 2, and Series 3 Apple  
4 watches purchased in New Jersey." See Complaint,  
5 paragraph 67. The complaint alleges that Apple began to sell  
6 the Series 1 and 2 watches in September 2016, and the  
7 Series 3 watch in September 2017. Accordingly, the class  
8 might be quite sizable.

9 Presumably, in discovery, Plaintiff will seek from  
10 Apple records pertaining to purchases of the Series 1, 2, and  
11 3 watches in New Jersey, both in order to identify the size  
12 of the putative class and putative class members.

13 Additionally, Plaintiff will likely seek discovery pertaining  
14 to the design of the Series 1, 2, and 3 watches and the  
15 alleged defect. Therefore, it is not unreasonable to expect  
16 that the discovery required of Defendant will be substantial.

17 The Court next must consider whether a stay would  
18 simplify the issues in the trial of the case and, relatedly,  
19 whether a stay would limit discovery or render it futile.

20 The Court is persuaded that this factor favors a  
21 stay. Apple's motion seeks to dismiss all claims in this  
22 case. Even a partial dismissal could simplify the issues  
23 remaining in the case and, therefore, narrow the scope of  
24 discovery.

25 Next, the Court must consider whether the

1      Defendant's motion to dismiss has substantial grounds or is  
2      not without foundation in law. At the outset of the  
3      evaluation of this factor, this Court is mindful that the  
4      motion to dismiss is not before it. That is the task of the  
5      District Court. Nonetheless, this Court's review of the  
6      motion to dismiss persuades it that it is not without  
7      foundation in law. Plaintiff asserts that unlike Sciacca  
8      where California law applied, New Jersey law will apply in  
9      this case. However, the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Protection  
10     Act, similar to the UCL, requires that fraud claims be pled  
11     with particularity "insofar as practicable." See N.J. Court  
12     Rule 4:5-8. The Defendant's motion sets forth a substantial  
13     argument that the complaint in this case fails to do so.

14           Defendant also seek dismissal of certain claims  
15     based on the fact that although the complaint purports to  
16     seek relief for Series 1, 2, and 3 consumers, the Plaintiff  
17     Priano-Keyser purchased only a Series 3 watch, thereby  
18     raising standing issue for claims asserted on behalf of  
19     Series 1 and 2 consumers.

20           Therefore, while this Court cannot predict the  
21     result of the Defendant's motion to dismiss, and nor is it  
22     required to do so, the Court is satisfied that the  
23     Defendant's motion is not without foundation in law.  
24     Accordingly, this factor favors a stay.

25           The final factor -- whether discovery is complete

1 or a trial date has been set -- does not apply in this case  
2 and, therefore, does not favor either granting or denial of a  
3 stay.

4 On balance, then, the applicable factors favor a  
5 stay. Accordingly, the Court will stay discovery pending  
6 adjudication of the motion to dismiss. Within five days of  
7 the ruling, if any claims remain pending, the parties shall  
8 submit a revised joint discovery plan.

9 That constitutes the opinion of the Court. An  
10 appropriate form of order will issue.

11 (Conclusion of proceedings)

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1 | Certification

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19 Signature of Approved Transcriber

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